1/11/88 C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

January 13, 1988 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 18

News Summary

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Criticism of the Constitution for excluding women and blacks caused controversy at the American Historical Association meeting: Page A4.

The nonfiction work of noted U.S. writers is being analyzed more thoroughly, scholars say: Page A4.

A panel at Rutgers has recommended the dismissal of a professor accused of taking part in unethical activities: Page A11.

The 1988 federal budget is not as generous to higher education as colleges had hoped: Page A15.

The stock-market crash wiped out all hope the National Science Foundation had for a proposed 17-per-cent budget increase: Page A15.

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo proposed that some students be guaranteed the money to go to New York colleges if they finish high school: Page A15.

Companies plan to hire more college graduates this year despite the October market crash: Page A35.

A woman who is an acting athletics director could strike a blow for sexual equality in the administration of college sports: Page A37.

College football coaches won the right to take pension benefits from one institution to another: Page A37.

France's minister for higher education has proposed a national system of two-year colleges: Page A43.

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OFT-REPEATED ARGUMENT

Do Winning Teams Spur Contributions? Scholars and Fund Raisers Are Skeptical

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

While the University of Nebraska's football team played in the Fiesta Bowl on New Year's Day, a team of Nebraska fund raisers took part in a high-powered game of its own.

At cocktail parties, pep rallies, and luncheons throughout game week, envoys from the university's fund-raising foundation hobnobbed with alumni and boosters. Those who raise money for the entire university, as well as those who solicit funds for sports, ventured to Tempe, Ariz., home of the Fiesta Bowl, to woo Nebraskans who live in the Phoenix area and those who came just for the game.

Their quest: to try to translate the football team's public visibility and on-the-field success into fund-raising dollars.

"This kind of event gives you a better opportunity to mix and mingle with more important people than anything else you've got," says J. Robert Sandberg, president of the University Foundation, which invited major donors to join in the bowl festivities. Nebraska's alumni office also sponsored a trip to the game.

"Sports make your alumni feel good," Mr. Sandberg adds. "If you're a state university, they're something that people who don't give a damn about higher education can take pride in. It gives them a link to the university that otherwise wouldn't be there at all."

Proponents of big-time sports have long held that a visible, successful sports program greatly adds to an institution's financial well-being. They argue that a winning, big-time program attracts students, fosters institutional name recognition, and stimulates state aid and voluntary giving.

The argument has been repeated with such frequency and certainty that it seems to have become accepted as fact by many.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

U. of Nebraska fund raiser Lee Liggett (left): "We try to take advantage of something like the Fiesta Bowl, because it is a very high-visibility event."

But most of the fund raisers and scholars who have studied the relationship between athletic success and fund raising are skeptical about the link.

They agree, almost unanimously, that

Continued on Page A32

Students' Out-of-Class Learning Is Stressed in Report on Reform

A new report on reform of general education urges colleges to consider how students learn, both inside and outside the classroom: Page A11.

Most States' Budgets for Public Colleges Seen Tight in 1988

Governors and legislators leery about economy, shun tax raises

By SCOTT JASCHIK

As state legislatures convene for their 1988 sessions, frugality will be the dominant theme and public colleges in most states can expect lean budgets.

A combination of political and economic conditions create the grim outlook for state higher-education support: uncertainty about the national economy, brought about by last fall's stock-market crash;

- A state-by-state summary of the legislative outlook: Page A23.
- College lobbyists shift into high gear as 1988 legislatures convene: Page A11.

continued regional economic problems in states that depend for their revenue on agriculture, oil, or timber; and the reluctance of governors or legislatures to raise taxes in an election year.

A few states, notably those in New England and the Middle Atlantic region, are expected to fare well this year. But a survey of state political and higher-education officials found widespread doubt that public colleges will receive anything close to their budget requests.

"If colleges can simply maintain their current spending base, they'll be doing quite well," says Karen M. Benker, director of research for the National Association of State Budget Officers.

"The new budgets are going to be clones of the ones just adopted," she adds.

This will be in sharp contrast, she says, to just a few years ago, when many states

Continued on Page A22

Economic Crises in Latin America Strain Beleaguered Universities

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY EDUARDO GIL

Argentina's universities are suffering from declining standards and scarce resources. Above, a scene at the University of Buenos Aires.

Worsening financial problems throughout Latin America are straining beleaguered systems of public higher education close to the breaking point.

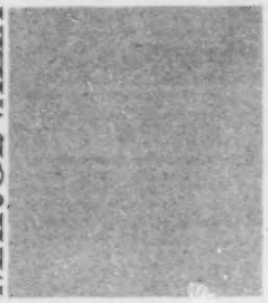
At root is the region's combined foreign debt of some $400-billion. The outgrowth in many countries has been a nearly disastrous combination of economic developments—runaway inflation, devalued currencies, shrinking budgets, rising unemployment, persistent labor conflicts, and widespread social unrest.

According to Rafael Cartagena, president-elect of the International Association of University Presidents, the debt crisis is forcing Latin American governments to make increasingly difficult choices in "how they go about distributing the limited resources that they have."

For many publicly financed universities, that has come to mean less money—at least in terms of purchasing power—at a time when they are already hard put to

Continued on Page A40

MARGINALIA



Distracted, perhaps, by the season's fashions, Kennedy Sinclaire, Inc., addressed a letter to David Johnson, Hemline University.

■

Responding to an announcement from Bowdoin College that Joy Stuart of Winter Park, Fla., had won Bowdoin's Almon Goodwin Prize (awarded to a member of Phi Beta Kappa), a reporter for an Orlando newspaper phoned with a question:

"Does the winner of the Goodwin Prize *have* to be a member of that sorority?"

■

Headline in *Alumni Today*, a publication of the University of Wisconsin at Platteville:

NCA "REPORT CARD" GIVES PASSING MARKS TO UWP; STRENGTH, CONCERNS SITED

Now we know where they are, a reader comments.

■

Berkeley's Milton R. Stern reports: "Overheard in the faculty club of a snowbound Midwestern university: chairman of statistics department explaining why he's accepting an offer from Arizona: 'It's simple—I can jog all year and my Porsche won't rust.' "

■

In a letter to guidance counselors, the director of admissions at Fayetteville Technical Institute explained that F.T.I.'s Funeral Service Education Program is "designed to teach the 'Whole-Man Total-Funeral Concept.' "

■

It has come to this (from *Carlow Update*, a calendar of events at Carlow College):

"Computer Programs will have a meeting 12-1:15 P.M. in the Student Union."

■

Memorandum to faculty and staff members at High Point College:

". . . The speaker will be Dr. William W. Purkey, author of *The Inviting Relationship*. . . .

"Dr. Purkey is a professor of Counselor Education in the School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He is a native Virginia and received his doctorate in Psychological Foundations of Education from the University of Virginia beginning at 11:15 a.m. in the Conference Room of the Campus Center."

Native Virginias like to recount the smallest details.

■

Note at the end of a legal document at North Central College:

"Please sing the above release and declaration."

A cappella? —C.G.

In Brief

Rochester Picked as Site for New Education Center

The new National Center for Education and the Economy will be located in Rochester, N.Y., it was announced last week.

The research institute will work with the Rochester schools to test the education-reform measures proposed in the 1986 report *A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century*.

Marc S. Tucker, a former director of the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, the sponsor of the reform blueprint, is president of the new center. The forum, which had been based in Washington, will continue its work and operate out of the offices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, its sponsor.

Rochester was chosen, a center spokesman said, because its school district has embraced the forum's call to make teaching more of a profession by giving teachers higher pay—they can now earn nearly $70,000—and more responsibility.

New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo said he would ask the legislature for $1-million for the center. The Carnegie Corporation will provide $200,000.

Class-Action Bid Denied in Maryland Sex-Bias Case

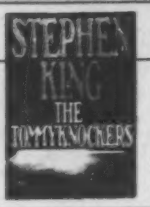
A federal district judge has ruled that a sex-discrimination, pay-equity lawsuit filed against the University of Maryland does not qualify as a class-action case.

The lawsuit, filed in 1986 by 10 tenured female faculty members at the university's College Park campus, claimed the university discriminated against the women by paying them lower salaries than those paid men in similar jobs. In July, the group filed a motion for class-action certification, arguing that all female tenured faculty members employed by the university since 1978—about 200—should be included as plaintiffs in the lawsuit.

Judge Alexander Harvey, II, ruled that because salary decisions were made primarily on the departmental level, the plaintiffs' allegations "do not involve questions of law or fact common to the class."

The case is now expected to proceed as a Title VII lawsuit with only 10 plaintiffs.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King	—
2.	Garden of Shadows, by V. C. Andrews	—
3.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	4
4.	Windmills of the Gods, by Sidney Sheldon	—
5.	Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, by Berke Breathed	2
6.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	1
7.	Leaving Home, by Garrison Keillor	—
8.	Veil, by Bob Woodward	—
9.	Time Flies, by Bill Cosby	—
10.	Whirlwind, by James Clavell	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in November.

2 Cheyney U. Employees Charged in Sale of Grades

The Pennsylvania Attorney General last week arrested two employees of Cheyney University of Pennsylvania for accepting bribes to change students' grades.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office said that Joseph Johnson and David Granacher, who work in the university's computer center, altered the records of 14 students—10 of whom paid at least $50 for each grade changed. The two men were charged with 14 counts of unlawful use of a computer, 14 counts of forgery, 10 counts of bribery, and 1 count of conspiracy.

The Attorney General's office began its investigation in October at the request of the university. While the charges stem from incidents that took place in 1987, the university is said to be examining records from previous years for evidence of tampering.

3 Students Indicted for Check Forgery

Three students at Case Western Reserve University—whose scheme to make a killing in the stock market ended in disaster—have been indicted on charges of forgery, theft, and receiving stolen property.

The students allegedly forged a university check for more than $83,000 and invested the money in

Plan to Encourage Minority Students to Pursue Teaching Careers Is Proposed

WASHINGTON

Calling the number of minority students pursuing teaching careers "unacceptably low," the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education has proposed 10 steps to increase their ranks.

"A quality education requires that all students be exposed to a variety of cultural perspectives that represent the nation at large," the association said in an 18-page policy statement. "Such exposure can be accomplished only via a multi-ethnic teaching force in which racial and ethnic groups are included at a level of parity with their numbers in the population."

While members of minority groups make up about 30 per cent of the school-age population, only one in ten schoolteachers is a minority group member, the association said.

Minorities' Future Seen Bleak

Moreover, current enrollments warn of a bleak future, according to an association survey of nearly 1,300 U.S. colleges and universities.

Among students in programs leading to certification in elementary education, 90 per cent are white, 4.3 per cent are black, 2 per cent are Hispanic, and 1.8 per cent are Asian. Of those studying to be secondary-school teachers, 92 per cent are white, 4.1 per cent are black, 1.2 per cent are Hispanic, and 1.6 per cent are Asian. American Indians make up less than 1 per cent of enrollments in both groups.

Said William E. Gardner, president of the teacher-education association and education dean at the University of Minnesota: "Something has got to be done or we'll face a disastrous situation."

The crisis stems from several sources, the report said. Large numbers of minority students enroll at two-year colleges and do not earn a bachelor's degree, many are unable to meet college costs, and still others have rejected teaching in favor of more lucrative pursuits.

In addition, enrollments have slipped as a result of the more-stringent teacher-testing and certification requirements that have been enacted in recent years as a result of the education-reform movement. In the 25 states that require testing of teacher-education majors, blacks and Hispanics have below-average pass rates, the association said.

Mr. Gardner said the most important of the group's proposals was the creation of a federal program that would give annual grants of $4,000 to $5,000 to talented minority undergraduates. Students would not be required to teach after receiving their degrees, but it is expected that only those seriously committed to teaching would be given a grant.

Symbol of Government Concern

That program alone would not solve the problem, Mr. Gardner said, but it would serve as an important symbol of the federal government's concern for the issue. He also said colleges and universities would have to work harder to recruit minority students. "It's the only thing that will make the call for federal action legitimate," Mr. Gardner said.

In addition to federal scholarships, the association proposed:

- State scholarship programs.
- Work-study programs in which high-school students would work with younger children to gain exposure to teaching and earn money for college.
- Work-study programs for college students majoring in education.
- Agreements between two-year and four-year institutions to make it easier for students to transfer course credits and be assured of continued financial aid.
- Teaching assistantships and grants for holders of associate's degrees, to give them the funds to continue their college studies.
- Forgiveness of college loans for new teachers.
- A federal program of grants and forgivable loans for graduate training for mid-career college graduates who want to change careers and become teachers.
- Programs to provide support services to members of minority groups and others who teach in ethnically diverse classrooms.
- Federal grants for research to find ways besides standardized tests to assess the skills of minorities.

Single copies of the report, "Minority Teacher Recruitment and Retention: A Call for Action" are available free of charge from the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, Suite 610, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0095-9782) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1988 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

FACT FILE: Earned Degrees Conferred in 1985-86

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
Public institutions	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	11,160	5,028	16,188	2,550	1,028	3,578	953	192	1,145
Architecture, environmental design	4,487	2,345	6,832	1,469	743	2,212	34	8	42
Area and ethnic studies	510	799	1,309	281	230	511	37	33	70
Business and management	83,111	70,794	153,905	17,952	8,375	26,327	510	157	667
Communications	12,363	18,029	30,392	792	1,190	1,982	91	72	163
Communications technologies	449	378	827	8	11	19	0	5	5
Computer and information sciences	17,637	9,699	27,336	2,874	1,183	4,057	187	23	210
Education	17,022	50,927	67,949	15,466	40,567	56,033	2,449	2,705	5,154
Engineering, engineering technologies	60,648	8,966	69,614	12,840	1,522	14,362	2,017	129	2,146
Foreign languages	1,608	4,183	5,791	342	832	1,174	117	158	275
Health sciences	6,650	34,406	41,056	2,502	8,844	11,346	452	427	879
Home economics	761	12,360	13,121	166	1,537	1,703	62	181	243
Law	273	470	743	287	67	354	3	2	5
Letters	7,391	14,190	21,581	1,625	3,080	4,705	361	421	782
Liberal/general studies	6,502	7,207	13,709	194	323	517	16	4	20
Library science	14	115	129	516	2,183	2,699	18	24	42
Life sciences	12,377	11,322	23,699	2,065	1,745	3,810	1,655	773	2,428
Mathematics	5,907	4,871	10,778	1,588	911	2,499	380	81	461
Military science	222	20	242	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	5,616	5,693	11,309	761	730	1,491	129	81	210
Parks and recreation	1,401	2,408	3,809	198	216	414	26	13	39
Philosophy and religion	1,127	618	1,745	203	103	306	114	35	149
Physical sciences	10,771	3,696	14,467	3,300	1,026	4,326	1,985	361	2,346
Protective services	6,141	3,857	9,998	435	218	653	13	4	17
Psychology	7,901	17,407	25,308	1,438	2,483	3,921	801	765	1,566
Public affairs	2,785	6,294	9,079	3,325	6,165	9,490	85	96	181
Social sciences	32,011	23,961	55,972	3,812	2,447	6,259	1,167	589	1,756
Theology	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual and performing arts	8,400	13,293	21,693	2,269	2,803	5,072	248	184	432
All fields	325,249	333,337	658,586	79,339	90,564	169,903	13,910	7,523	21,433
Private institutions									
Agriculture and natural resources	384	251	635	151	72	223	13	0	13
Architecture, environmental design	1,337	950	2,287	660	388	1,048	22	9	31
Area and ethnic studies	750	1,001	1,751	208	208	416	52	35	87
Business and management	46,160	38,095	84,255	28,336	12,474	40,810	249	53	302
Communications	4,524	6,750	11,274	613	905	1,518	20	29	49
Communications technologies	311	287	598	197	107	304	5	1	6
Computer and information sciences	9,286	5,267	14,553	2,784	1,229	4,013	112	22	134
Education	3,964	15,308	19,272	5,253	15,067	20,320	866	1,090	1,956
Engineering, engineering technologies	22,724	3,615	26,339	6,328	971	7,299	1,164	100	1,264
Foreign languages	1,176	3,135	4,311	167	380	547	68	105	173
Health sciences	3,033	20,446	23,479	1,958	5,320	7,278	152	210	362
Home economics	296	1,871	2,167	115	480	595	16	52	68
Law	146	308	454	1,154	416	1,570	45	4	49
Letters	4,774	9,079	13,853	544	1,042	1,586	182	251	433
Liberal/general studies	2,142	3,397	5,539	254	383	637	10	8	18
Library science	3	25	28	205	722	927	9	11	20
Life sciences	7,616	7,209	14,825	551	652	1,203	574	356	930
Mathematics	2,818	2,710	5,528	459	201	660	238	43	281
Military science	13	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	1,889	2,502	4,391	1,033	580	1,613	69	40	109
Parks and recreation	262	362	624	36	45	81	0	0	0
Philosophy and religion	3,034	1,460	4,494	510	347	857	259	69	328
Physical sciences	4,998	2,266	7,264	1,170	406	1,576	978	227	1,205
Protective services	1,822	884	2,706	313	108	421	4	0	4
Psychology	4,677	10,536	15,213	1,485	2,887	4,372	696	826	1,522
Public affairs	1,885	2,914	4,779	2,783	4,027	6,810	89	115	204
Social sciences	20,643	17,088	37,731	2,527	1,642	4,169	803	396	1,199
Theology	4,123	1,474	5,597	2,869	1,598	4,467	1,066	117	1,183
Visual and performing arts	5,884	9,372	15,256	1,506	1,838	3,344	148	142	290
All fields	160,674	168,563	329,237	64,169	54,495	118,664	7,909	4,311	12,220
All institutions									
Agriculture and natural resources	11,544	5,279	16,823	2,701	1,100	3,801	966	192	1,158
Architecture, environmental design	5,824	3,295	9,119	2,129	1,131	3,260	56	17	73
Area and ethnic studies	1,260	1,800	3,060	489	438	927	89	68	157
Business and management	129,271	108,889	238,160	46,288	20,849	67,137	759	210	969
Communications	16,887	24,779	41,666	1,405	2,095	3,500	111	101	212
Communications technologies	760	665	1,425	205	118	323	5	6	11
Computer and information sciences	26,923	14,966	41,889	5,658	2,412	8,070	299	45	344
Education	20,986	66,235	87,221	20,719	55,634	76,353	3,315	3,795	7,110
Engineering, engineering technologies	83,372	12,581	95,953	19,168	2,493	21,661	3,181	229	3,410
Foreign languages	2,784	7,318	10,102	509	1,212	1,721	185	263	448
Health sciences	9,683	54,852	64,535	4,460	14,164	18,624	604	637	1,241
Home economics	1,057	14,231	15,288	281	2,017	2,298	78	233	311
Law	419	778	1,197	1,441	483	1,924	48	6	54
Letters	12,165	23,269	35,434	2,169	4,122	6,291	543	672	1,215
Liberal/general studies	8,644	10,604	19,248	448	706	1,154	26	12	38
Library science	17	140	157	721	2,905	3,626	27	35	62
Life sciences	19,993	18,531	38,524	2,616	2,397	5,013	2,229	1,129	3,358
Mathematics	8,725	7,581	16,306	2,047	1,112	3,159	618	124	742
Military science	235	21	256	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	7,505	8,195	15,700	1,794	1,310	3,104	198	121	319
Parks and recreation	1,663	2,770	4,433	234	261	495	26	13	39
Philosophy and religion	4,161	2,078	6,239	713	450	1,163	373	104	477
Physical sciences	15,769	5,962	21,731	4,470	1,432	5,902	2,963	588	3,551
Protective services	7,963	4,741	12,704	748	326	1,074	17	4	21
Psychology	12,578	27,943	40,521	2,923	5,370	8,293	1,497	1,591	3,088
Public affairs	4,670	9,208	13,878	6,108	10,192	16,300	174	211	385
Social sciences	52,654	41,049	93,703	6,339	4,089	10,428	1,970	985	2,955
Theology	4,127	1,475	5,602	2,869	1,598	4,467	1,066	117	1,183
Visual and performing arts	14,284	22,665	36,949	3,775	4,641	8,416	396	326	722
All fields	485,923	501,900	987,823	143,508	145,059	288,567	21,819	11,834	33,653

	Public institutions			Private institutions			All institutions		
Professional degrees	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	0	0	0	2,554	841	3,395	2,554	841	3,395
Dentistry	2,170	657	2,827	1,737	482	2,219	3,907	1,139	5,046
Law	8,157	5,262	13,419	13,717	8,708	22,425	21,874	13,970	35,844
Medicine	6,908	3,083	9,991	4,114	1,833	5,947	11,022	4,916	15,938
Optometry	302	139	441	442	146	588	744	285	1,029
Osteopathic medicine	355	131	486	804	257	1,061	1,159	388	1,547
Pharmacy	219	254	473	213	217	430	432	471	903
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	0	0	0	488	124	612	488	124	612
Theological professions	0	0	0	5,865	1,418	7,283	5,865	1,418	7,283
Veterinary medicine	1,008	923	1,931	183	156	339	1,191	1,079	2,270
Other	0	0	0	25	18	43	25	18	43
All fields	19,119	10,449	29,568	30,142	14,200	44,342	49,261	24,649	73,910

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

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